MARYLAND HISTORICAL Site Number: 18AG1	83 Site Name: Other name(s)	Romsburg	atabase and i	Prehistoric Historic
	Late Archaic short-term cam	p		Unknown
Site Location and Environmental Data Latitude 39.7020 Longitude -78.54 Elevation 238 m Site slope Site setting -Site Setting restricted -Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or stream	Physiographic province Ethnobotany profile ava Topography Floodplain High Hilltop/bluff Rock cave	Ridge and Valley Maritime site Ownership Private schelter/ ope nown Regional/ county/city	SCS soil & sediment code Terrestrial site Nearest Surface Wat Name (if any) Saltwater Ocean Estuary/tidal river Tidewater/marsh Minimum distance to	Underwater site ter n Creek Freshwater Stream/river Swamp Lake or pond Spring
Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data: Paleoindian site	Contact period site ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1720 - 1780 ca. 1780 - 1820 Unknown historic Unknown cor	ca. 1860 - 1900 ca. 1900 - 1930 Post 1930 context	African American	Asian American Unknown Other
Site Function Contextual Data:	Historic Urban/Rural? Rural	Furnace/forge	_	Post-in-ground
Prehistoric Multi-component ✓ Misc. ceremonial □ Village Rock art □ Hamlet Shell midden □ Base camp STU/lithic scatter ✓ Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction □ Earthen mound Fish weir □	Domestic Homestead Farmstead Mansion Plantation Row/townhome Cellar	Wharf/landing Maritime-related Bridge	Encampment S Townsite S Religious N Church/mtg house R Ch support bldg N Burial area	Masonry Other structure Slave related Ion-domestic agri Recreational
Cairn Production area Burial area Unknown Other context	Privy Industrial Mining-related Quarry-related Mill Black/metalsmith	Educational Commercial Trading post	Cemetery Sepulchre Isolated burial	ertifact scatter
Interpretive Sampling Data: Prehistoric context samples Flotation samples taken N Other samples		Historic context samples Flotation samples taken		

MANILAND	hase II and P	nase III Arc	heological	Database and I	nventory
HISTORICAL Site	Number: 18AG183	Site Name: R	omsburg		Prehistoric 🗸
		Other name(s)			Historic 🗸
Brie	Early - Late A	chaic short-term camp			Unknown
	cription:	•			
<u> 1 K O J 1</u>					
Diagnostic Artifact Da	ıta:	Prehistoric Sherd T	ypes	Shepard	Keyser
Projectile Point Types	Koens-Crispin	Marcey Creek	Popes Creek	Townsend	Yeocomico
Clovis	Perkiomen	Dames Qtr	Coulbourn	Minguannan	Monongahela
Hardaway-Dalton	Susquehana 1	Selden Island	Watson	Sullivan Cove	Susquehannock
Palmer 1	Vernon	Accokeek	Mockley	Shenks Ferry	
Kirk (notch)	Piscataway	Wolfe Neck	Clemson Island	Moyaone	
Kirk (stem)	Calvert	Vinette	Page	Potomac Cr	
Le Croy	Selby Bay	Historic Sherd Type	s Ironstone	Staffordshire	Stoneware
Morrow Mntn	Jacks Rf (notch)	Earthenware	 Jackfield 	Tin Glazed	English Brown
Guilford	Jacks Rf (pent)	Astbury Borderware	Mn Mottled	Whiteware	Eng Dry-bodie
Brewerton 4	Madison/Potomac	Buckley	North Devon	Porcelain	Nottingham
Otter Creek	Levanna	Creamware	- Pearlware	'	Rhenish
All quantities exact or estin	nated minimal counts	Cleanware			Wt Salt-glazed
Other Artifact & Featu	re Types:	Prehistoric Features		Lithic Material Fer quartzite	e Sil sandstone
Prehistoric Artifacts	Other fired clay	Mound(s)	Storage/trash pit	Jasper Chalcedony	European flint
Flaked stone 316	Human remain(s)	Midden	Burial(s)	Chert Ironstone	☐ Basalt ☐
Ground stone	Modified faunal	Shell midden	Ossuary	Rhyolite Argilite	Unknown
Stone bowls	Unmod faunal	Postholes/molds	Unknown	Quartz Steatite	☐ Other ✓
Fire-cracked rock 116	Oyster shell	House pattern(s)	Other	Quartzite Sandstone	siltstone
Other lithics (all) 28	Floral material	Palisade(s)		Dated features present at	site
Ceramics (all)	Uncommon Obj.	Hearth(s)			
Rimsherds	Other _	Lithic reduc area			
Historic Artifacts	Tobacco related	Historic Features	Privy/outhouse	☐ Depression/mound☐	Unknown
Pottery (all)	Activity item(s) 59	Const feature	Well/cistern	Burial(s)	Other
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	Foundation			
Architectural 99	Faunal material	Cellar hole/cellar	Trash pit/dump	Railroad bed	
Furniture	Misc. kitchen	Hearth/chimney	Sheet midden	Earthworks	
Arms	Floral material		Planting feature	Mill raceway	
Clothing	Misc.	Postholes/molds	Road/walkway	Wheel pit	
Personal items	Other	Paling ditch/fence		All quantities exact or esti	mated minimal counts
Radiocarbon Data:		-			
• • • • •					
Sample 1: +/-	years BP Reliability San	nple 2: +/-	years BP Reliabi	lity Sample 3: +/-	years BP Reliability
Sample 1: +/- +/-	years BP Reliability San years BP Reliability San		years BP Reliabi		years BP Reliability years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available

MANILAND	I and Phase III Ar	cheological Database and In	ventory			
HISTORICAL Site Number:	18AG183 Site Name:	Romsburg	Prehistoric 🗸			
	Other name(s)		Historic 🗸			
Brief	Early - Late Archaic short-term car	тр	Unknown			
TRUST Description:						
External Samples/Data:		Collection curated at MAC				
Additional raw data may be available online						

Summary Description:

Phase II archeological testing at the Romsburg site was undertaken due to the impact of the proposed re-alignment of US-48, the National Freeway (modern US I-68), in Allegany County. Construction of the new alignment and approach for a bridge would result in destruction of the site. The site is located on a broad sloping terrace of Town Creek, adjacent to the old Gilpin Tannery manager's house, which is in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. The tannery itself is defunct, and its potential location within the right-of-way was a major concern of the investigation. Ultimately the tannery was found to be located outside the project area and the primary occupation at Romsburg appears to be Archaic.

Soils on the site belong to the Weikert-Gilpin association and are characterized by shallow development, good to excessive drainage, and high stone content (mostly shale). The southern portion of the site consists of acidic Monongahela silt loam. Moderately eroded, well-drained, acidic Allegheny silt loam occupies the northern site area. Previous research (two series of shovel test pits) indicated the presence of both historic architectural debris and prehistoric lithics.

Phase II testing involved both a controlled surface survey and excavation of ten 1 X 1 m test units. Areas plowed for surface collection were based on the previous shovel testing, which had determined approximate site limits. Excavation units were placed to sample areas of high surface artifact concentration. Units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels and all but the plowzone soils were screened. Flotation samples were taken from features and saved for later processing.

Four features were encountered during the excavation. Feature 1, a postmold, occurred in an area of high prehistoric artifact concentration. However, this appears to be from a historic fencepost, due to the presence of a metal fence staple in a horizontal position along one feature edge. Feature 2 was a small 32 X 25 cm discoloration containing charcoal flecks. It is irregular in shape and contained no artifacts. It was interpreted as a burned root or stump. Flotation of a soil sample from the feature yielded only charcoal. Feature 3 appears to be another postmold related to the historic fence (Feature 1). And finally, Feature 4 was a shallow 10 to 15 cm deep basin filled with less compact soil, charcoal flecks, cinders, and a single chert flake. Flotation sampling yielded more charcoal and a chert micro flake. This feature was situated directly above a very dense concentration of prehistoric lithics.

Only one prehistoric ceramic object was recovered from the site during Phase II research, a small and amorphous lump tempered with sandstone. It is too eroded and fragmentary to be assigned to a specific time period within the Woodland era.

A total of 316 flaked stone objects were recovered during Phase II work, most of which (270 pieces) were classified as debitage. Twenty unifaces and 26 bifaces were found. Thirteen of the bifaces can be classified as projectile points, 11 of which are sufficiently complete to merit typological analysis. The oldest point recovered is a small brown jasper Palmer corner-notched point. Three Brewerton side-notched, 1 Brewerton eared notched point, 3 side-notched Normanskill points, a contracting-stemmed Poplar Island point, a Susquehanna Broadspear and a Dry Brook Fishtail point were also found. Aside from a single straight-stemmed point, the rest of the projectiles are too fragmentary to permit any kind of identification. Other lithics recovered include 22 hammerstones, 1 anvil 1 abrader (or possibly a historic whetstone), 3 manos, and 1 pitted stone.

The historic artifact assemblage consisted largely of temporally non-diagnostic coal, cinders, a small quantity of historic ceramics, and architectural debris (brick and mortar fragments, nails, and window glass). This scattering of historic artifacts was attributed to field dumping.

Phase II investigations revealed the presence of Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and Transitional occupations. Only one Woodland artifact was recovered (a sherd). Analysis of the lithic artifact assemblage reveals a very low debitage to tool ratio (4:1). Tool manufacture was a minor activity on this site. A high frequency of use-modified tools as well as a high proportion of fire-cracked rock suggests that plant food and/or perhaps fibrous vegetation processing was the focus of the major occupation of this site. Other activities taking place, suggested by both flaked stone tool morphologies, working edge characteristics, and breakage patterns, include hunting, butchering, and hide-processing.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000081